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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

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Fort Langley.....	W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....	Ballou's Express
Port Yale.....	Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....	Myers' Express
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Fort Alexander.....	Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....	L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....	M. Martin
Port Townsend.....	Henry Hogan
Portland.....	Chas. Barrett

The Foreign Judgment Case.

The decision of Chief Justice Cameron of the Supreme Court, in the foreign judgment case of Wasserman vs. Davidson, being of some interest to the mercantile classes of this and the sister Colony, we give it in extenso:

The case is a demurrer to the fourth plea of the defendants to the plaintiff's declaration. The declaration is: For that whereas the said August Wasserman and Neptaly Wasserman, on the 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, United States of America, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, by the consideration and judgment of the same court, recovered against the said Louis Davidson and Henry Davidson the sum of five hundred and twenty-one dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of receipt, to wit: the 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, together with twenty-one dollars for costs and disbursements in the said action expended in that behalf whereof Louis and Henry Davidson are convicted, as by the record and proceedings thereon in the said Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California and for the City and County of San Francisco more fully appears; and which said judgment still remains in that court in full force unreversed, unpaid and unsatisfied. And also, for interest upon and for the forbearance at interest by the plaintiffs to the defendants of monies owing from the defendants to the plaintiffs; and also for money due from the defendants to the plaintiffs on an account started between them. And the plea is: And for a further plea to the whole of the declaration the defendant say that though the said judgment in the first court of the declaration mentioned was in fact obtained by the plaintiffs against the defendants, they (the defendants) were not at any time served with any process issuing out of the said District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, at the suit of the plaintiffs, for the cause of action upon which the said judgment was obtained as aforesaid; nor had they at any time notice of any such process, or, before the said judgment was recovered, any notice of the said action or suit; nor did they (the defendants) at any time appear in the said court to answer the plaintiffs in the said action on which the judgment was so obtained, as in the first said court of the declaration mentioned, and this the defendants are ready to verify, &c., &c. The demurrer to that plea is, and as to the fourth plea to the whole of the declaration: The plaintiffs say that the said plea is bad in substance because it does not disclose any matter of defence material to the cause of action.

After hearing the argument and looking at all the cases cited on both sides, the Court is clearly of opinion that the plea is a good plea to the declaration. The declaration is on a foreign judgment. It does not say that the defendants were within the jurisdiction of a foreign court at the time it was given, or ever were within that jurisdiction; or that the cause of action arose within its limits. It must be remembered that this court, like the courts in England, can regard a foreign judgment only as *prima facie* evidence of a debt; and it will be good for that purpose provided that it has not been obtained by fraud or by means contrary to the principles of natural justice; and when such judgments are brought before it the court will examine whether they have been rightly obtained or not. It is unquestionably a good plea, that the defendants never had any notice of the suit. That has been established by Buchanan vs. Rucker, and Ferguson vs. Mahon; and also by Fenton vs. Reynolds, although that case is cited by the learned counsel for the plaintiff as strongly in his favor. The plea demurred to in that case was that the defendant had not been served with process; nor that he had no notice of process and had not appeared, &c., which is clearly bad, for, as Tindal, C. J., and Maule, J., observes, it should have availed that the defendant had no notice of the suit; or, as was at the same time stated, should have availed that no suit could be commenced in the court at Brussels without issuing process. Don vs. Lippman, it may be observed, is an authority on the same side, although not quoted in the argument; and so is Smith vs. Nicoll, for Chief Justice Tindal said in delivering his opinion in that case, that the effect of the plaintiff's replication is this: he shows some matters by which at least *prima facie* the judgment relied on is a void judgment, for he says at the time of the suit being commenced and from that time down to the termination of the suit, not only was the defendant absent from the place, but that he had no person whatever, no agent or any other person on whom any process from the court could be served, or who could answer for him. Till that is answered by showing that there was some law in the colony from which, in the situation the party was the judgment would not be a void one, we must say the plaintiff's setting up that which, if unanswered, shows it to be a void judgment." It was proved of the existence of such a law that decided the cases of Douglas vs. Forrest and Becket vs. McCarty, and as the record in this case is silent on that point, the Court therefore holds the plea good. The judgment will therefore be for the defendant on the demuror.

BORES OF SOCIETY.—There are two principal bores in society, from which all the little bores spring; viz., there are big bore No. 1—the man who knows too much; and bore No. 2—the man who knows too little. Both are desperate bores.

The rarest thing in the world is a man who holds his opinions firmly, and at the same time is just to those who differ.

Domestic Troubles at the Tuilleries.

The French Emperor, in fact, has quite enough on hand at home to incline him, one would think, to keep clear of Eastern embroilments. The plain hints that have transpired of his intention to sacrifice the temporalities of the Pope, has brought about his ears a complete nest of black hornets—hornets that can sting, and sharply, too. In plainer terms, the French clergy are in open revolt. The Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers have launched against the Eldest Son of the Church denunciations far more violent than any the Holy Father has dared to venture on; and these denunciations are backed by all the force of a body numbering some 50,000, and they again are supported by the millions of peasantry over whom the clergy in France exercise a powerful sway. But this is not the whole extent of the trouble that has fallen on the head of Napoleon. It is openly stated that the gentle Eugenie has lost all sympathy for him, personal or political; that she gives in her adherence to the clerical party, and that she meditates a fresh flight from the domestic roof—this time, to the Holy Land. It certainly is rather strange, when one comes to examine the affair of her visit to Scotland a few months back, to see how strong is the evidence that she had simply run away from her husband. You will bear in mind that her appearance in England was rather sudden, which would not have been the case if the French press had been able to announce her intention. Then again, when she was fairly off her bad state of health (of which those who saw her failed to detect any symptoms) was made the excuse for her quitting France, and it was intimated that her intention was to spend some time with the Emperor's relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. Now I have reason to know that very urgent invitations were sent to her from Hamilton Palace, and it is a matter of certainty that great preparations were made there for her staying some time. But how did she treat her husband's friend? Instead of going to Hamilton she set off for the Highlands—at a season, too, when that country is very rarely or never visited; and she only made a brief call at the Duke's palace of an hour or two on her way south again to England. All this, one must admit, looks queer, and as your readers will know how to draw their own inferences when they see a similar case occur within their own circle of acquaintance, it may be asked them in turn, why not apply the same rule to the man who keeps house at the Tuilleries.—*Cor. Eve. Bulletin.*

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM IN NEURALGIA.—The Edinburgh *Medical Journal* contains an account by Dr. Little of his successful mode of applying chloroform in neuralgia, etc. Dr. L.'s mode of application is, to take a piece of lint a little less in size than the watch-glass to be used—which need not be more than two inches in diameter—putting it on the hollow side of the glass, pouring on it a few drops of chloroform sufficient to saturate it, and then applying it at once to the part affected, keeping the edges of the glass closely applied to the skin, by covering it with the hand, for the purpose of keeping it in position, as well as assisting the evaporation of the chloroform. This is done from five to ten minutes, according to the amount of irritation wished for. The patient during this time will complain of the gradual increase of burning sensation, not so severe as that produced by a mustard simplicis, which reaches its height in five minutes, and then abates, but does not entirely disappear for more than ten minutes. To insure the full operation of the remedy, it is necessary that the watch-glass be rather concave, that it be closely applied to the skin, and that the hand applied over it be sensibly warm. The immediate effect of the application is to remove all local pain in neuralgia.

Captain Masselin and two soldiers of the 3d Regiment of French Engineers have been employed in repairing the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena by direction of the French authorities, with the permission of the English Government. The tomb has been completely restored to the condition to which it was at the period of the deposition of the Emperor's interment; and Longwood, the house in which he died, has been put into a state of substantial repair. Longwood is unoccupied and unfurnished, and the premises had been allowed, prior to Captain Masselin's visit to the island, to fall into decay; but the walls and roof have now been restored, and will in all probability, stand for many years. Captain Masselin and his engineers were despatched to St. Helena, via Southampton, two years ago, and they have been occupied with the work of restoration ever since.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcerations of the lower limbs yield with surprising rapidity to this Ointment. Abscesses and sores of this class, that had discharged virulent and offensive matter for many years, and kept the sufferer in constant pain, and in a most debilitated condition, have been cured by it in a few weeks. This Ointment does not merely, and at once, suppress the discharge, which would be highly dangerous, but striking through the surface to the core of the disorder it obliterates both its sources and its symptoms. These valuable Pills, by their mild and aperient action, purify the blood, diminish fever, and expedite the cure, which is always permanent and safe, because these remedies have expelled all unhealthy matter.

JAMES LOWE,
(Of the late firm of Allan, Lowe & Co., San Francisco)
Commission Merchant,
VICTORIA, V. I.
Office in Pidwell's Brick Building, Yates street.
ap10 1m

S. DUCK,
Wheelwright & Carriage Maker,
AT. CAMERON'S (Blacksmith),
Cormorant street.

Orders punctually attended to, and all work warranted good.

del 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PAINTERS!

A LARGE INVOICE OF CAN PAINTS!

SUPERIOR

PAINT BRUSHES,

Varnish,

Whitewash,

Paint Tools,

ARTISTS' TOOLS,

VARNISHES

WHITE LEAD, (Atlantic)

RED LEAD,

PUMICE STONE,

VERMILION, (English)

VERMILION, (American)

VERMILION, (German)

CHROME (Green)

CHROME Yellow &c.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers, by

LANGLEY BROS.,

Druggists, Yates street.

ap18 1m

Corner Yates and Langley sts.

NOTICES.

NOTICE,

To Carpenters and Builders.

TENDER WILL BE RECEIVED UN-
TIL TUESDAY, the 30th Inst., for certain Mason
and Bricklayer's, Carpenter's, Painter's and Glazier's
and Glassmith's Work necessary for the erection of a
Suburban Residence on the South side of James'
Bay.

Tenders will be received either for the whole work
or for the separate trades.

The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at
the Office of the undersigned on and after Saturday,
the 26th instant.

The lowest Tenders will be accepted if otherwise
satisfactory.

WRIGHT & SANDERS,
Architects,

ap18 1m Corner of Yates and Langley sts.

\$40 REWARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FORTY
Dollars Reward for the recovery of the Trunk
and two Carpet Bags, containing clothes and blankets,
stolen from his house on Government street;
or Twenty Dollars Reward will be paid for the arrest
and conviction of the thief.

M. MUNRO.

2w*

Victoria, April 11, 1861.

D. AHLENFELDER,
ISAAC EMANUEL.

And a general assortment of

CASE GOODS.

—ALSO—

A lot of Dates, Walnuts, Raisins and Figs.

All orders from the country will be promptly
attended to.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MARTIN BROS.,

Wholesale Grocers,

11 Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.

MARTIN, having returned

from San Francisco with a new and well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

is now prepared to supply his old friends and patrons with goods in his line at the

Lowest Market Rates.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals:

400 mats China Rice,
60 lbs Pork,
20 lbs Brine Hams,
10 lbs Barber's Hams,
20 lbs Lard,
10 lbs Butter,
25 lbs Dried Apples,
25 lbs do do
25 lbs Black Tea,
10 cases Fresh Tomatoes,
10 cases Preserved Limes (in glass),
10 kegs Pearl Barley,
15 boxes Castile Soap,

And a general assortment of

case goods.

CASE GOODS.

—ALSO—

A lot of Dates, Walnuts, Raisins and Figs.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

S. MARTIN,

Victoria.

A. MARTIN,

San Francisco.

GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHARF STREET FOOT OF YATES,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Have received ex "J. B. Lunt," "Jenny Ford," "Adelaide Cooper," and "Ionia," the following goods, viz:

Extra clear Bacon, Isthmus Butter, extra clear Pork, Adamantine Candles, Billings' Iams, E. B. Syrup, J. H. & Co's Lard, Black and Green Tea, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, P. & M Yeast Powders, Dried Apples.

JAPANESE TEA,

And a general assortment of Staple Groceries, Provisions and case Goods, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Also, sole Agents for

Meucci's Patent Paraffine Candles,

Which are believed to be the best and cheapest in the market; they LAST LONGER, GIVE MORE LIGHT than Sperm or Wax.

ap30 1m

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,

WHARF STREET FIRE PROOF

STONE WAREHOUSE, WHARF STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS in Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE, Dealers in Oregon Produce and Commission Merchants.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE, Agents for California Brooms manufactured at San Francisco. The trade supplied at a small advance above manufacturer's rates.

10,000 LBS. of splendid Oregon Bacon, for sale at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S.

150 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES for sale low at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S.

50 CASES OREGON LARD for sale low at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S.

YATES' FIRE PROOF Warehouse, Wharf street.

LESTER & GIBBS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "W. B. SCRANTON"

TON, 50 boxes Candles;

300 lbs Self-Rising & Golden Gate Flour;

30 lbs Hops; Butter;

25 sacks Java Coffee;

25 sacks Rio Coffee;

10 chests Superfine Black Tea;

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY OR WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860.

Tuesday Morning, April 30, 1861.

Free-Port and Tariff.

If the people of this town want to ruin its commercial prospects and throw away their chances in favor of New Westminster, then let them adopt a tariff. If the farmers want to pay higher taxes than they do now, then let them adopt a tariff. If the body of the people of the Colony want land speculators or large landed proprietors to escape their proper share of the public burdens, then let them adopt a tariff. If the body of the people of the Colony want to draw capital here; if it wishes to make this the commercial centre of the North Pacific and the distributing port of trade for British Columbia and the neighboring territories, then keep its port free from duties. If the farmers want cheap groceries, clothing, hardware, farming-utensils, and luxuries of every kind, then maintain the free-port system. If the farmers and the entire laboring population wish to make large capitalists and real estate owners pay taxes in proportion to their wealth, and not escape with a few dollars when they ought to pay hundreds, then the only thing to accomplish it, is direct taxes. These positions defy refutation. They are self-evident to every reflecting man, and none would oppose them but a faction who work directly for the ruin of the town and country.

The principle of direct taxation has worked admirably in every State and Territory of the United States. Under it they have advanced to a height of prosperity unequalled in the history of nations. Yet in every State of the Union the taxes have been higher than they have ever been, or in any probability ever will be, here. On top of State taxes the Americans have piled city and county taxes. Still they have prospered. And over all came the tariff of 24 per cent. to support the Federal Government. Now we put the question squarely to our readers, whether thirty-four facts proven in thirty-four States are not worth more than one theory? For the only manner a tariff can be considered here, would be in the light of an experiment. Our prosperity hitherto, has been entirely attained under our Free-Port system. It is true, our taxes were merely nominal, and that now one per cent. is imposed. But that is a mere bagatelle in comparison with either direct or indirect taxes elsewhere. If our prosperity has been secured, like the States, by direct taxation, we ask what reason is there for doing away with Free-Ports and in instituting a tariff? There is none in favor of it. Many, very many, against it.

Suppose a tariff be imposed to benefit the farmer. Well, what proportion do the farmers, all told, bear to the balance of the population? At the outside, there are not more than 500 agriculturalists to 3000 traders, laborers, capitalists, &c., in the colony. Thus, if a tariff were imposed for the benefit of the farmer every six men would be taxed higher for their living in order to benefit one man. We ask, is a majority of the people to be taxed to benefit a minority? Such would be the very height of nonsense. The 3000 people of Victoria, Nanaimo, and Esquimalt are not disposed to be gulled into paying a tariff to benefit 500. In Great Britain the same argument was urged. Why should twenty millions of capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, etc., pay a high price for their bread to bolster up two millions of agriculturalists? The repeal of the Corn Laws settled the question that a majority must rule on taxes as well as in other things. Legislation is for the many, not for the few. In the United States, where a protective tariff was urged, the question was, why shall twenty-five millions of agriculturalists pay a higher price for foreign manufactures in order to benefit a few hundred thousand home manufacturers? The answer of that practical people effectually ruled out a protective tariff from party platforms. The body of the people rejected the domination of the few.

On the other hand, the farmer would have to pay more money out under a tariff than under direct taxes, as at present. The question then is, would there not be less competition? Would not a tariff check the introduction of foreign produce? Admit that it would. If it checked that commodity, would it not check other things? If other things, would not our town decrease in trade and population? consequently, the farmer's market would grow smaller. So, what they gained on the one hand they would lose on the other.

If it is admitted that agricultural produce would be driven away, where would it go but to New Westminster? and if that were the case, would not merchandise of other kinds follow; and why? Simply because no one would be foolish enough to pay three per cent. here, and then pay ten or twelve per cent. more at New Westminster. Com-

plaint has been made already at New Westminster that the payment of duties takes away ready money worth two per cent. per month. But if the crazy idea of a tariff were adopted here, there would be three per cent. lost on the total value of merchandise sent there; and not as now two per cent. per month on the ten per cent. duty. To illustrate this: A pays \$2000 in duties on merchandise worth \$20,000. On the \$2000 he loses at two per cent. \$40 per month interest. But a three per cent. tariff here, \$20,000 worth of merchandise would be \$600, and by this sum at two per cent. interest a monthly loss of \$12 would occur. New Westminster, therefore, could not start a better idea through its exiled organ in this place than a tariff. Six hundred dollars saved on a shipment of \$20,000 would soon turn the tide against us. If under a ten per cent. duty £30,000 were raised at New Westminster in 1860, it would indicate imports to the value of £300,000. Three per cent. on that sum would be £9000, or \$45,000. Is it reasonable to suppose that this sum would be paid into the lap of Victoria without a struggle? It would pay owners of merchandise to reload from sailing vessels into Fraser River steamers at Port Townsend or San Juan, anywhere in the Straits but at Victoria. It is easily therefore to be seen that a more suicidal idea could not be started here than a tariff. But when the preposterous idea of a tariff with no bonded warehouses and no drawback are put forth as indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the Colony, we cannot but regard it as a burlesque on common sense.

The Water Monopolist.

So it appears at last that Mr. George Hunter Cary is one of the chief owners of the Springs. Who would have thought it? or would not have expected it if he had a chance? No one perhaps who knew the man. Had the Springs been purchased by a private individual, there would have been some excuse. But when the Representative of the town, who scouted the very idea last summer in the Assembly, turns out to be the owner, what are town's folk to think of such a guardian of their rights?

The public Springs are in his skillful hands changed to Cary's Springs. The Springs that for eighteen years supplied water to the fort and town free, are now Cary's Springs to supply the town at eighty dollars or more per month. Only one thousand dollars a year are asked for fleecing the public in the water line. Really, Mr. Cary is too smart a young man to take small fees. He has worked so well for his constituents, that he deserved something. Now he has got it. Yes, he has got the Springs. To look at the matter soberly, we must say Mr. Cary is not a fit man to fill the place he does in this community. It is no excuse to say that the Company had the title, and that he and others paid their money, or promised to, for it. The fact is still the same. He was Attorney General and a Representative of the town. In both characters it was his duty to see that the Springs were reserved for the use of the town. But he manages to get them for himself and friends. For violating, therefore, what every citizen must consider a public duty, he deserves the full weight of public odium.

In the second character, in his place in the Assembly, when Mr. Waddington called the attention of that body to the fact that toll was demanded at the Springs, he with others ridiculed the very idea, and yet he turns out to be an owner of the public Springs. Was there ever such consummate duplicity? No wonder Gov. Douglas' administration is an unpopular one. Such public servants as Mr. Cary would ruin the ablest ministry in any country of which he was permitted to be a member.

Falsehoods and Hypocritical Liberality.

We do not want to see a restrictive tariff, and especially such an uncivilized and ridiculous one which our contemporary advocates, of compelling farmers from Salt Spring Islands and elsewhere to put their goods in the hands of brokers before they can be sold."—*Press, April 28th.*

From the very outset the Press and its defunct progenitors, the *Times* and *Victoria Gazette*, have attempted to gull the people by misrepresentation. The concern has been seen through, and has consequently never been supported. The *Press*, true to its hereditary instincts, falsely charges us with advocating a tariff. We don't advocate a tariff; we advocate direct taxes. It says we are in favor of compelling settlers from Salt Spring Island to put their produce in the hands of brokers. That assertion is utterly without foundation; and has been coined expressly by our cotemporary to help on its systematic misrepresentation.

Section 4, Trades' License Act, says: "No farmer, grazier, common laborer, workman for hire, * * * shall individually be deemed such a trader to be liable to make any return as aforesaid." Not only, then, does the law deny the false assertion of our cotemporary, but we deny it *in toto*. Our farmers are not required to pay license.

Now what opinion can an intelligent public form of such an untruthful concern? Its facts are false; its logic unreasonable. Who will believe it? Then it prates about our illiberality to transient traders. We ask them to take a license out like anybody else. The license for six months costs \$5. Scarcely one of the transient traders arrive here with a less quantity of produce at one time than \$200. A three per cent. duty

would make \$6 a trip—one dollar more than the license. Six trips in six months would be \$36. So the liberality of the *Press* to transient traders would make them pay \$36 in the place of \$5. Such, then, is the frothy, hypocritical liberality of the counterfeit fact manufactory, yelet the *Press*. Who hereafter can doubt that it is an expert in economizing the truth?

BRITISH COLUMBIA PILOTAGE LAW.—Our spirited cotemporary, the *British Columbian*, of last week, is out on the system adopted by the government of the sister colony regarding the Pilotage Laws. A boat of five or ten tons burthen can be boarded by John Titcomb, the pilot, and compelled to pay half pilotage, which is twelve dollars and fifty cents each way, or twenty-five dollars for the round trip. The Caledonia on each trip to and from New Westminster pays Mr. Titcomb twenty-five dollars; and the Otter, but for its master holding a pilot's commission, would have to do the same. Collector Hamly, at the Custom-house, very accommodately collects the fees for the pilot, and about the hardest work the latter officer does is to draw his pay. Numerous complaints of this heavy and unrighteous tax have reached us from time to time, in various forms, and if the system is permitted to continue it will prove of very great injury to New Westminster. Small crafts will soon decline to visit that town at all; and even steamers, with the low rates of freight at present prevailing, will have had work to pay the pilot and make both ends meet. The pilotage law of British Columbia appears like a piece of special legislation, through which honest, hard-working people are compelled to contribute towards the support of an idle government favorite without deriving in return the slightest benefit. We regard the pilotage law, as at present constituted, as one of the barnacles that have fastened upon our sister Colony and are impeding its progress. A country, like a ship, requires to have these barnacles taken off occasionally, and we really think that government cannot do better than to apply the iron to the Pilotage Law and scrape it from the statute-book.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE VICTORIA NEWS DEPOT Government street, north of Yates street, receives by every steamer from San Francisco a large supply of newspapers and magazines, which are sold at the following established prices: American newspapers and Illustrated papers, 3 for 25 cents; English papers, 20 cents each; Harper's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Chambers' Journal, All the Year Round, and the Magazines of Fashion, 25 cents each; Cornhill and Eclectic Magazines, 50 cents each. Parties residing in British Columbia or Washington Territory may have them sent to them regularly at the same prices by sending the cash with the order.

Files of the London Times, Liverpool Post and Manchester Guardian, received by every steamer and filed for the accomodation of the patrons of the VICTORIA NEWS DEPOT. ap7 Im

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Lyceum,
GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE BASTION.

Re-appearance of the Favorite

ROBINSON DRAMATIC TROUPE.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 30th,
Will be performed

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.

Favorite Ballad.....Miss Susan.

Mr. W. Witherell in his "Horizontal Antipodean Waltz," &c.

Fancy Dance.....Miss Susan

TO CONCLUDE WITH A LAUGHABLE FARCE

ap30 Im

PROCLAMATION.



Vancouver Island.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

WHEREAS the House of Assembly, convened on the 1st day of March, 1860, has been prorogued until the 7th day of May, 1861;

Now I, JAMES DOUGLAS, do proclaim and declare that the said House of Assembly is hereby prorogued until Wednesday, the 12th day of June next ensuing.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JAMES DOUGLAS.
By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ap39 Im

The Court of Revision.



Real Estate Tax Act.

THE COURT OF REVISION WILL meet EVERY DAY, from half-past 10 to 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing Appeals under the said Act.

Parties are required to attend at once, the time being limited.

Appeals will be heard as per List posted at the Sheriff's office, and in the same order.

GREVILLE C. MATHEW,
Clerk of the Court.

Victoria, V. I., April 26th, 1861. ap27

CHAS. F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN TYPE

IMPRINTS, PRINTING MATERIAL, BOOKS, CARD STOCK, &c.

Nos. 111 and 112 Clay street San Francisco, California.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A FINE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, of all descriptions, received by the steamer Pacific, are offered at private sale, and can be seen at w.r. JACOB SEILL, corner of Government and Broughton streets.

ap26 Im. CHARLES DECIENT.

VICTORIA RACES.

THE VICTORIA RACES WILL TAKE place on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 25th May next, at Beacon Hill. A full programme will be issued by the Stewards as soon as the amount of subscriptions is ascertained.

H. B. CAMPBELL, Hon. Secy.

Victoria, V. I., April 27, 1861. ap29 Im

REAL ESTATE,

THE PROPERTY

OF THE

Hudson Bay Company

AT VICTORIA,

Comprising what remains unsold of the

Fort Site and Adjoining Lots.

P. M. BACKUS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT THE

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FORT

—ON—

TUESDAY, 4th June next,

At 12 o'clock, M.

THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

This sale will close out the balance of the most desirable property in Victoria, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

The Terms of Sale have been made liberal, in order to give parties with a small capital an opportunity to invest in the business part of the Town without any very heavy outlay.

Plans of the Property and Terms of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, El Dorado Building, Yates street.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FORT

And other Property:

First—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid upon the day of sale, and the balance thereof at any time within two years of the day of sale, with one per cent. per month interest thereon, payable quarterly for one year from the day of sale, and one and one-half per cent. per month interest, payable quarterly, for the second year.

Second—All taxes and assessments which shall be imposed upon or in respect of the lands sold, must be paid when due by the purchaser.

Third—Failing compliance with each and all of the above conditions, all previous partial payments will be forfeited, and the land will revert to the Hudson Bay Company.

Fourth—Conveyances in due form will be executed on compliance with the above mentioned conditions, without charge to the purchaser.

Fifth—Parties purchasing buildings, or partially on the street, must remove the same within thirty days, so as not to obstruct the street.

Sixth—Parties purchasing buildings, and not the same within thirty days

ap6 Im

SALE OF LIVE STOCK

and Farming Implements,
ON VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE WHOLE LIVE STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS of Husbandry on the Farms of Constance Cove and Viewfield will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May next.

The Stock of Cattle comprises a pure breed Sussex Bull, imported from England a few years ago, and several fine young Bulls and Heifers got by him; also, a large number of Milk Cows. Among the Horses there are some good workers and saddle horses. The Sheep flock includes several pure English Rams, imported direct. The Ewes consist of Southdowns and other breeds. The Pigs are of choice breeds. The Implements include a Turnip-cutter, Chaff-cutter, Two-horse Drill, One-horse Threshing Machine, and many other articles of good description.

Farmers should avail themselves of so rare and excellent an opportunity.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M., and conditions of Sale will then be read.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. SKINNER, at the Farm; or to Dr. TOLMIE, or to Mr. MUNRO, at Victoria.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M., and conditions of sale will then be read.

N. B.—The stock of Sheep (principally Southdowns), but which will be more particularly described hereafter) will be sold on Wednesday, the 26th day of July next. This fine flock, comprising a large number of Rams and Ewes, has been bred by Mr. Mackenzie with the greatest care, during a series of years back, from the best English blood, specially selected and imported.

There will also be sold at the same time (if not previously disposed of) four fine Hampshire Down Rams, imported from England by the Hudson Bay Company THIS YEAR.

An opportunity so rare is well worthy the attention of Farmers wishing to improve their breed of Sheep.

ap18

Alexander Stenhouse,

YATES STREET,

Opposite Waddington alley,

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT,

Will give his best attention to Buying, Selling, or Leasing Property, Negotiating Loans, and all other business connected with Real Estate.

Rents, Notes, Debts, and Accounts collected.

Labor and Intelligence Mart,

where all those in need of employment, are solicited to register their names,

ap24</

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Tuesday Morning, April 30, 1861.

Court of Assizes.

[Before Chief Justice Cameron.]

MONDAY, April, 29th, 1861.

THE ESQUIMALT ROAD.

The Registrar read an indictment against Robert Weir, John Russell, Thos. J. Skinner, and K. McKenzie, residents of Esquimalt District, for not keeping said road in repair; also an indictment against John Criddle, Wm. Selleck, Wm. Rothwell, and Rev. DeBommeze, residents of Esquimalt Town, for the same cause.

Mr. Thos. J. Skinner appeared for Esquimalt District; and Mr. Wm. Selleck for Esquimalt Town.

His Lordship remarked that the Grand Jury had preferred an indictment against the inhabitants of Esquimalt Town on account of the bad condition of the road leading to that place from Victoria. When a road gets out of repair it becomes the duty of the inhabitants along its line to see that is mended; if carts or pedestrians cannot pass safely, the road becomes a public nuisance. The Grand Jury have presented the inhabitants of Esquimalt Town and District for the condition of the road, and you have been summoned to appear and answer the charge. If you can prove to a jury that you are not responsible for the nuisance, you will be acquitted, and other parties proceeded against. A local law passed by the Legislature provides for repairs of roads by the inhabitants; but apart from that law, the Common Law of England holds the inhabitants liable for the nuisance. If you have any defence to offer, an appearance must be entered, and you will have to stand trial; if no appearance is entered, the Sheriff will levy upon your goods and chattels in the name of the Queen, and you will be proceeded against under the Common Law of England.

Mr. Skinner—My Lord, in July, 1858, the House of Assembly voted the sum of \$1800 for the repairs of the road in question, out of which \$250 only has been expended. The inhabitants have applied again and again for the balance of the money to the government, but have never been able to have it expended.

His Lordship said the Court had only to administer the law; if the inhabitants could show on the trial, that other parties were liable, proceedings would be taken against them.

Mr. Skinner—The road will be repaired if the money already appropriated for that purpose is expended.

His Lordship said a local law was passed by the Assembly at its last session, making it obligatory on the inhabitants to repair the roads in the several districts.

Attorney-General Cary said that the law had not yet come into force.

His Lordship—Very well, then we fall back on the English Common Law on the subject.

After a further colloquy, the case was postponed till next Monday—Mr. Skinner putting in an appearance for Esquimalt District, and Mr. Selleck for Esquimalt Town.

THE GREEN PERJURY CASE.

Attorney-General Cary, counsel for David Green, indicted for perjury, read an affidavit from the prisoner to the effect that several material witnesses for the defence were absent and could not be present in time for the trial at this term of the Court. An affidavit was also read from B. F. Moes, setting forth that he had written to one of Green's witnesses, now resident in Washington Territory, and had received no answer. The learned counsel also made affidavit that an important trial could not be had without the presence of these witnesses, that George Collins, a very important witness for his client, was at Fort Rupert, and that if all the witnesses were present he believed his client would be triumphantly acquitted.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Dennes, replied that he was anxious and willing to concede to a prisoner charged with so grave an offense as the accused, every opportunity of making a full defense; but in this particular case he would discharge the duty resting so heavily upon him if he did not oppose the application. The affidavits he had seen for the first time to-day. He called his Lordships attention to the fact that the evidence of Collins in the case of the Queen vs. Hughes, had been discredited by the jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal; consequently, his evidence could have no weight here. The learned counsel continued to review the affidavits at some length, and claimed that this was a circumspect way, invented by Green, to have the case of Phillips vs Green tried over again. The point to be decided was this: Were the materials for the defence within the knowledge of the prisoner at the last Assizes, when he was bound over to stand this trial on this charge?

The Attorney-General said that nothing which would affect the case of Phillips vs Green would be brought out on this trial; the evidence of Collins was not discredited by the jury; Hughes was acquitted by the charge of his Lordship, who told the jury that two witnesses' evidence was entitled to more credence than one. How could Green have the materials for his defence, when he did not know what charges would be brought against him? If he had summoned his witnesses would it not be the very best evidence of his guilt? How could his client ever recover from the stain which would be attached to his character if this case was allowed to be hurried through? Mr. Cary concluded by asking the Court to postpone the trial of the case till the next Assizes.

Chief Justice Cameron said the Court was unwilling to take any steps to prejudice the case of accused, and that he could not order the case to proceed after the affidavits filed in behalf of the prisoner. He would therefore postpone the trial till the next Court of Assizes in July, and wished it to be understood that no further postponement would be allowed.

The jurors were then discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court.

Nicel vs. Bell.—Mr. Ring and Mr. McCraight, instructed by Mr. Dennes, appeared for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, appeared for the Defendant.

Mr. Cary was heard in support of the Rule for a new trial, and his Honor reserved his decision.

POLICE COURT.—A drunken sailor and a rowdy Indian were each lightly fined yesterday.

HUMBUGGERY.—We noticed yesterday, in our walk about town, a large tri-colored poster, purporting to have been issued from the Press office, on which appeared a statement to the effect that the circulation of the Press was almost double that of any of its contemporaries. In order to give our needy neighbor an opportunity to increase its pile, and also to save advertisers from being humbugged by any such statement, we will forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars if the Press man can prove to us that the paying subscription list, of either its weekly or daily issues is more than one-half that of the COLONIST. The carriers' and office books of the respective papers to be examined by competent persons, and the number of paying subscribers to be sworn to by the proprietors of each journal.

THE LYCEUM.—At this theatre this evening will be offered "Black-eyed Susan, or all in the Downs," with Miss Susan Robinson as Susan, and J. B. Robinson as William. To be followed by a fancy dance and ballad by Miss Susan, and W. Witherell in his astonishing acrobatic feats. The performances will conclude with a laughable farce.

ASCONDED.—Henry M. Knox, arrested on Friday on a charge of taking indecent liberties with a red-skinned damsel, failed to appear yesterday in the Police Court to answer the charge, and his bail, \$5, was declared forfeited. He is probably on his way to Cariboo before this time.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE.—In the Court of Assizes yesterday, the name of D. Sheldon, presented by the last Grand Jury for having illegally engaged in a gift enterprise, was called, and a warrant ordered to issue for his arrest.

THE DESERTERS.—The eight Bacchante sailors, arrested by the police on Saturday night, whilst attempting to reach the other side in a boat, were remanded yesterday for a week to await an examination on a charge of stealing the boat.

THE CHURCH RESERVE SUIT.—The suit of Bishop Demers vs Bishop Hills in regard to the right of way through the Church Reserve, is set for trial in the Supreme Court on Thursday next. A special jury will be empaneled to try the case.

FURTHER PROROGUED.—By a proclamation from His Excellency, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the House of Assembly has been further prorogued till the 12th day of June.

THREATS TO CUT.—Wm. Barker was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of threatening to stab a Mr. Townsend, at the Victoria hotel.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER IS EXPECTED ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT.

IF THE STEAMER OTTER WILL LEAVE THIS MORNING AT 7 O'CLOCK FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 29, 1861.

Business to-day was a slight improvement on that of the previous week. The Otter, it is expected, will carry forward this morning about 70 tons of general merchandise for consumption at the mines. The Caledonia, on Sunday, had 60 tons. The bark N. S. Perkins was still engaged yesterday in discharging her large and valuable cargo, and will leave for the Sound in a day or two to load with lumber for the San Francisco market. The barkentine W. B. Scranton is the next sailing vessel due here from San Francisco; and the mail-steamer is looked for on Thursday.

We notice a scarcity in the market of Flour and Bacon.

SUGAR.—Sale of 50 mats China No. 1, at 9c per lb.; 75 mats S. I. No. 2, at 8c. The stock of China is light and held firm.

BACON.—Sale of 4000 lbs Oregon sides, at 16c/lb; 1000 lbs do. do. p.t.

FLOUR.—Sale of 140 bbls Oregon superfine at 5c/bbl; 35 bbls Monte Diablo, at \$1.75; and 30 bbls Golden Gate Mills, at \$6.

RICE.—100 mats at 5c/lb per lb.

EGGS.—500 doz. fresh Oregon, at 25c per doz.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, San Juan
Schooner Restless, Ritchie, Port Townsend

CLEARED.

April 29—Str. Otter, Milat, New Westminster

Schooner Caroleana, Capt. Nanningo

Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend

Schooner Amelia, Thornton, San Juan

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These peculiar Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Old Bourbon Whisky, in combination with many simple Alkaloids and Bitter Tonics, calculated to act upon every part of the digestive organs, and through them to reach and cure all complaints arising from a diseased condition of the stomach and bowels.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters are highly nourishing and tonic, and as a Tonic for Old People, Disabled Ladies, Consumptive Patients and weakly persons, they cannot be surpassed. In all cases of Weakness and Debility they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong, healthy tone to the system. For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaints, Weakness or Debility, Flatulence and Nausea, and all complaints consequent on a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, they are not equalled. As a agreeable stomachic they are much admired; they sharpen the appetite, brighten the intellect, and infuse new life and vigor. No one who uses these Bitters can be subject to an attack of Feverish Ague or Diarrhoea.

Put up in quart bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers, Liquor Merchants and Saloons everywhere.

GO. W. SNELL, Agent,
512 and 514 (old No. 130) Washington street,
opp. the Market, San Franico.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

East side of Government st., bet. Yates & Johnson.

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO selling, purchasing, and leasing property, to negotiating loans, and transacting every thing connected with Real Estate business.

Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may be seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing Homesteads, or making Investments, will find on my Bulletin Board Town Lots on nearly every street; some of which afford a rare chance for investment.

Conveyances, leases, &c., drawn up at reasonable rates.

sp23-42

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
RECEIVE ADDITIONS BY NEARLY
every Steamer to their present large Stock of
School, Standard, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS,

Embracing most of the Modern and Ancient Stand-
ard Authors in

POETRY AND FICTION,
MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE,
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION,
LAW, MEDICINE, SCIENCES, MUSIC, ETC.,
BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
MAPS,
In Sections of both Hemispheres.

—ALSO—

Stationery,
Consisting of

BLANK WORK IN GREAT VARIETY,

from Miniature to Counting House size,

Writing Papers and Materials,

Printers' Stationery and Wrapping Paper,

Playing and Visiting Cards

Letter, Note and Official Envelopes,

MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER,

Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth,

DRAWING BOOKS & INSTRUMENTS,

Pocket and Counting House Dairies for 1861,

Blank, Law and Shipping Forms,

Log Books, Time Books, Draft and Note

and Order Books,

SHIPPING RECEIPTS

Copying Presses, Eyelet Machines

And a variety of other Fancy and Staple Stationery,

and a good assortment of

GOLD PENS AND

POCKET CUTLERY.

STATIONERS' HALL,

ap22 Im

40 Yates street.

I. N. JEFFERIES,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLUE,

VARNISHES, TURPENTINE,

WHITELEAD, BRUSHES.

COLD-MOUNTING, AND EVERY OTHER

Article pertaining to the trade.

Just received—a new and extensive assortment of English and American Wall Paper and Borders

I have secured the services of Mr. ELI HARRISON,

and am fully prepared to execute all orders for

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

In a workmanlike manner and with dispatch.

Persons having work to be done in this line

would do well by applying to me in preference to giving it to contractors, who realise large profits by their sub-contracts; and the work is never

done as well as it is given to me at first.

I. N. JEFFERIES,

House and Sign Painter,

sp8 Im

Yates street.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORT-

ING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION

DOUBLE WATER-PROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, originally in-

vented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are not allowed to remain a long time in the gunpowder, and the fuses are easily prepared.

They are being used in all climates, and in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the dryest day.

For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, see Col. Jacob's work on Rifles and Projectiles.

Patent Wire Cartridges,

For killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest diameter and mould shot, will be found effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

The sportsman is advised to use the ELEY'S

Cartridge, which is easily prepared Cloth and Felt Gun

Wadding, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges for shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, etc.

Manufacturer of all sorts of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Keeps a good stock of Stoves, Hardware and Willow, silver-plated and Britannia; Crockery and Glassware.

TIN-ROOFING and all other JOBBING done

in a good manner and at reasonable prices.

ap20 Im2p

A. BLACKMAN,

No. 14 Yates street, opposite Waddington Alley.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE

public of Victoria and British Columbia that he has

the agency of the world-renowned

TILTON & MCFARLAND'S

Salamander Fireproof Safes,

Impenetrable to drill or chisel, with combination

Powder and Burglar Proof Locks, of which he has

a good assortment on hand and will sell at San Fran-

cisco prices.

Manufacturer of all sorts of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.</

"UNION" HOSPITALITY IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner relates the following: A worthy friend from the farming districts, who occasionally drops in upon us to get the latest news, relates the following:

A traveler passing through his neighborhood on horseback, stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside, and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the trader with—

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay all night," was the reply.

"What are you?"

This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation.

"I mean what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air you fur this Union or agin it?"

This was a poser, as the traveler was not certain whether "the man of the house" was a Union man or a Secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night—so he made up his mind, and said—"My friend, I am for the Union and Constit—"

"Stranger, y-e-o-n kin kin in!"

It is needless to add that the traveler dismounted, and both man and beast were hospitably taken care of for the night.

TOOK IT COOLLY.—In a neighboring town dwelt a pious old lady, who was often heard to say that she was not afraid of anything, as long as she had the assurance that the Lord was on her side. A young man, wishing to test her faith, dressed himself, as he supposed, in imitation of Old Nick, for the purpose of meeting her on a bridge, in a lonely place on her return home from a prayer-meeting. Accordingly, he posted himself and waited patiently for the old lady's return, exposed to storm and darkness. Presently, he heard her well-known footsteps approaching, until she got nearly opposite, when, making a slight noise, he attracted her attention. She suddenly stopped and surveyed him from head to foot; then drawing herself up to her full height, she asked:

"Who are you, sir?"

In a deep voice he answered: "I am the devil!"

"Well, all I have to say is, that you are a poor creature," she answered, and proceeded quietly on her way.

COVENTRY PATMORE, in his new poem, gives the following advice.

"So let no man in desperate mood,
Wed a dull girl because she's good."

To which one might add:

"And let no woman, in her plight,
Wed a man because he's bright."

CANON STOWELL, in a speech, said that when catechising his school-children, he asked the meaning of "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath." For a time there was a pause, when at last the plaintive voice of a poor pale boy replied, "Licking them so as to make them angry."

An Irishman put his head into a lawyer's office, and asked the inmate, "And what do you sell here?" "Blockheads," replied the limb of the law. "Och, thin, to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade, for ye have but one of them left."

REVIVAL OF THE ORDER OF FLAGELLANTS. The Yankees say, "the Britishers whip the rest of the world, and we whip the Britishers." Now Punch seems to "calkilate" they're gwine to whip themselves."

A Missouri farmer being asked if raising hemp was a good business, answered, "I can't sartain say; but it is surely better than being raised by it."

If parents are shameless the conduct of children will generally be shameful.

ALEXANDER STENHOUSE,
YATES STREET,
HOUSE AND LAND AGENT,

NOW OFFERS

TO RENT AND LEASE—SEVERAL CONVENIENT HOUSES AND STOLES, advantageously situated for residence or business; also, for Sale or Lease, several valuable Lots and Premises in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—A FARM in Metchosin, comprising 200 acres of land, with new dwelling house containing six rooms, spare rooms for servants, good stable, cow shed for 12 cows, pigsties, 14 acres of stable, and under cultivation, and 16 acres partially fenced, half water frontage. Also, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Implements, 29 head of cattle, 2 horses and a quantity of Fowls and Pigs.

FOR LEASE—A Farm of 200 acres of land, one-half open prairie, well situated, in the Lake District, with good house, and the whole entirely fenced in.

FOR SALE—100 acres of open Prairie Land, large proportion of open prairie land, situated on Pender Bay, water frontage and good harbor.

FOR SALE—100 acres excellent Agricultural Land in Esquimalt District.

FOR LEASE—200 acres of Land in Esquimalt District, and good house and outhouses, garden, and paddocks fenced.

PARTNERS WANTED—On a Farm of 200 acres, with good house and out-buildings, garden, and 25 acres fenced. Only a small deposit required.

BALANCE can remain at a low rate of Interest.

\$10,000, in sums of not less than \$500, for Loan on Real Estate.

april 1st

PAINTER & CO.

PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and Dealers in Type, Presses, Printing Materials, *Tak, Paper, Cards, etc.*

510 Clay Street, above Sansome,

San Francisco.

J. B. PAINTER
J. M. PAINTER
T. P. PAINTER

Offices fitted out with dispatch.

mai 3rd

CHARLES BARRETT,

Portland, Oregon,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE, FRUITS, etc., etc. Orders promptly executed, and the lowest price charged.

Refer to Capt. HERVEY. Security given, if required.

april 6th

E. A. BLANC.

Watchmaker and Jeweller, Government street, Victoria, V. I.

ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, CLOKS and Jewelry.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Watch Cases, Diamond and Quartz Work, and all other kinds of Jewelry made to order and repaired at shortest notice.

mai 3rd

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTED

THE BEST TEETH AND PLATE WORK THAT IS TO BE FOUND ON THE PACIFIC COAST, AND IS READY TO BE BOUGHT IN THE BEST STYLE. DENTURIST IN ALL ITS BRANCHES WILL BE ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERT PERSON ON APPLICATION TO

M. ZELNER,

At Drug Store, near Government and Yates sts.

mai 2nd

Wright & Sanders,

ARCHITECTS,

Office—CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS.

Victoria, V. I. apri 1st

spri 1st

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